BY J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to THE PROGRESS:

Daily paper,	1 month	$2 00
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"	6 months	11 00
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There being connected with the PROGRESS establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, TUESDAY, APRIL 12, 1864. NO. 130

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. Thrasher in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

Later from the North.

ORANGE C. H., April 10.—Northern dates of the 2d and 6th have been received.

The people of Maryland voted on the 6th on the question abolishing slavery.

Dispatches from Ringold report that the cavalry of Johnston's army has been much increased. It is also reported that nine hundred Confederate deserters entered the Yankee lines at Chattanooga during the month of March.

Dispatches from Memphis report that McCullough is en route North, to reinforce Forrest.

Congress is engaged organizing the Territory of Meritana. An amendment to the bill has been incorporated allowing negroes to vote.

Garrett Davis proposed an amendment to the Constitution that no negroes, or persons whose mother or grandmother is or was a negro, shall be a citizen of the United States or eligible to any office, civil or military, or any place of trust or profit under the United States. Rejected—ayes 5, noes 30.

Grant left Washington, Tuesday, for the Army of the Potomac. Gen. Sherman, from Cumberland, who is to command the cavalry of the Army of the Potomac, accompanied him.

Advices from St. Louis report the continued success of the Red river expedition. Seventeen guns had been captured. Shreveport is expected to fall without opposition.

Buford, a nephew of the Yankee General Buford, entered our lines as a deserter on Feiday last, bringing with him five horses He is now at Gen. Wickham's headquarters.

Still Later From the North.

ORANGE C. H., April 11.—Northern dates to the 8th received.

Thurlow Weed thinks the Yankee Congress resolution in regard to Mexico will throw Napolean and Maximillian into arms in favor of the rebels.

The Republicans have carried the Gubernatorial election in Rhode Island by a small majority.

The Eleventh and Twelfth army Corps have been consolidated into the 10th army Corp. Hooker commands it.

Telegraph news in the Baltimore papers of the 7th state that movements of troops are very active. Guerrillas burned a steamboat, 10 miles below Memphis, on the 2nd. Advices from New Orleans report that the Mobile Ram *Tennessee* was recently sunk in a gale near Grant's Pass.

The New Jersey Legislature has refused to allow soldiers to vote.

Henry Clay's widow, aged 83, is dead.

Admiral Porter's fleet have captured 40,000 bales of cotton up the Red river.

An official dispatch from Little Rock, Ark., reports an expedition to Elba and Long View, in which the rebel pontoon bridges were burned and thirty-five wagons captured with 300 rebel prisoners. Dockling's Rebel Division was engaged, routed, and driven ten miles.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, April 11.—The heavy rains of the past week extended to the Blue Ridge, and have caused floods in all the streams in Eastern and Central Virginia, overflowing the low grounds and seriously impairing agricultural prospects.

James river is higher at this point than it has been for 20 years. The water is three feet deep in Cary street at Shockoe Creek Gas Works. The water works have overflowed.

It is feared the Canal is seriously damaged between here and Lynchburg. The water has fallen 10 inches this afternoon.

No war news to-day.

The flag of truce boats remain at City Point awaiting the Yankee prisoners to be sent back to the United States when the freshet subsides.

Funding returns come in slowly No returns yet from Mississippi or Louisiana. The total amount reported to date is $217,000,000.

The negro colonists, sent to Hayti by Lincoln last year, have been brought back to Virginia, near Alexandria, in a deplorable condition. They suffered extremely during their stay on the Island to which they were sent, and the whole party came near perishing.

From Northern Virginia.

ORANGE C. H., April 9.—The Yankees fought a sham battle near Culpeper C. H. on Thursday. The cannonading was heard in our camps.

It is reported that two regiments of Yankee cavalry, one white and one negro, visited Winchester recently and captured and carried off Robert J. Conrad and Philip Williams, citizens, as hostages for two members of the Pierpont government recently captured in Morgan county. While in Winchester the white cavalry fired into the black cavalry, killing and wounding several of the latter.

A heavy rain has been falling for the last twelve hours. The roads are deep in mud.

It is reported that Siegel is concentrating a large force in the Valley of Virginia.

THE CODFISH ARISTOCRACY OF THE NORTH SHOWN UP BY A "COUNT."

The North has a remarkable and curious personage in their midst in one "Count Joannes." He is a kind of second "Beau Hickman"—a fashionable, perfumed exquisite, who assumes, at least, the dress, manners and importance of a "count." Last week he delighted the public of New York with an address or lecture on the Codfish Aristocracy of the Hub of the Universe. Some five hundred persons were present who enjoyed amazingly the entertainment. The "count" appeared on the platform alone, dressed in the top of the fashion—evening dress style, with fine black swallow-tailed coat, very short in the waist; light colored vest, proportionately long; black pants and shoes, with profusion of scarf, embellished with brilliant studs. He was well received, and at once proceeded with his subject. As one of the most amusing pictures of fashionable life among the codfish aristocracy of the North, we copy the *Herald's* account of the entertainment:"

The count said he would proceed to address them on the pseudo aristocracy, *par excellence*, of Boston, he Hub of the Universe. Why are the common aristocrats called codfish? It is not supposed as the name given them by the great paper of your city.—Over the State House the representation of a large codfish is seen. I saw it there in my boyhood, and it is there yet. And why is it called the Hub of the Universe? This phrase, as well as that of codfish aristocracy, is constantly used in Boston. The codfish legislators of Boston consider themselves the legislators of the universe, and it is quite immaterial whether they be cobblers, or tailors, or farmers. It is enough that one has got beneath the Hub of the Universe where the old codfish hangs. Strangers entering and asking what building this is, will be answered in this fashion: "Eh, don't you know? Why it is the Hub of the Universe." "How the hag?—What makes it the Hub of the Universe?" "Why the hub is the centre of the wheel." "What has that, though, to do with it?" "Why because it comprehends all New England and the rest of the United States to boot." [Laughter.] I tell you the truth, that four or five of our men have commanded the whole of the United States to do exactly what they pleased, and they have done it. That is how we call ourselves the hub. But New York—phew—we don't care for New York—we send twelve Senators to Washington, and New York sends but two—phew—we are the hub—we are the hub. New York and Pennsylvania, and all the other States of the Union, have permitted five men in Massachusetts to bring on this unholy, this fratricidal war. [Applause and hisses.]

Four years ago, in this very hall, I pronounced an oration on George Washington, in aid of a fund to save to the country the house in which Washington was born. I had previously saved the house of Shakspeare, in England, and I could do no less than do all in my power to save the birthplace of the Father of his Country. I was twenty-seven years absent from Boston, and when I returned it was with open arms to embrace my foster Mother. How was I received by the codfish aristocracy? They cried out, "Who is this man, who has sprung up abroad?—who comes here with honor and dignities?" "Oh, don't you know?" "No. Who is he?" "Why I remember him when he played marbles in the streets here," and so I did, too, and an excellent dab at taw I was, and never missed my aim, and all the marbles I used to win I would sell at the rate of ten for a cent, and that was the way I got my first library. [Laughter.] I have since then slept in cobwebbed cottages and within imperial palaces; but I never changed my nature.

No, I will tell you a fact. I refused to be introduced to the late Emperor of Russia by the King of Prussia. Because why? He had put his heel on the neck of Poland. [Applause.] Yet, no sooner did I appear in public in Boston than I was attacked, as if I had been an impostor. I wished to marry, and I fixed my eye on a lady, after whose possessions and personal attractions some five or six little walking sticks of Washington street were in daily pursuit. [Laughter.] I was introduced. Ten days afterwards I proposed marriage to the father and mother, and no objections taken. [Laughter.] Is he a gambler? asked they. No. Virtuous? Oh very, very. Is he a drunkard? Oh no, not at all; his face will tell you he isn't a drunkard. Is he wealthy? Oh immensely, immensely. [Continued laughter.] What is his profession? Well, he writes a little. What does he write? Why, history some, poetry a little. Oh, a mere poet, is he. Yes, and a historian? Yes. Oh, dear me, but perhaps he is fond of reading Shakspeare? Oh, no doubt; he saved Shakspeare's house. Oh, that's enough; if he reads Shakspeare and saved Shakspeare's house he'll not enter my house. And they fell back on an old millionaire, upwards of sixty. That's the ring of the Boston hub; that's the codfish aristocracy for you. [Laughter.]

Then commenced the prosecutions against me. A clergymen wrote against me, who gave me a character worse than the devil himself. I was less than man and worse than demon. I was threatened with castigation if I visited the lady. Thereupon I went to her. The next day I was threatened with examination if I abducted the lady. Thereupon I visited her again, showed her the letter, whereupon we concluded to do the very thing which I was threatened for, and straightway Bishop Easton united us in the holy bonds of matrimony. [Great Laughter.] I'm like an India rubber ball, my friends—the harder you strike me down the higher I bound.

The lecturer then gave a humorous sketch of his appearance at the Prince of Wales ball in Boston, and at which he appeared in full dress and with all his decorations, where his familiarity with the Prince (knew his mother before him,) the Duke of Newcastle, whom he knew previously as Lord Lincoln, and with other notables, so excited the ire of the Hubites and the Hubite press that their persecution of him increased tenfold. But I got the better of the bar and of the clergy and of all who sought my downfall. The Emperor Napoleon once said to me—[laughter.] Ah! egad, these are truths. When in exile the Prince was my guest when I lived at Washington square [continued laughter,] and that is the reason he has not forgotten me. "Well now," said the Emperor, twirling the points of his mustache, just so—[great laughter]—"Count Joannes, you are the most magnificently audacious man I ever met."—"Sire," I replied, "I shall be sorry to take precedence of your Excellency in anything." [Immoderate laughter.]

But it is Boston that has made me truly audacious. They tried to make me steal. Couldn't do it. Forge; no go. Drunk; couldn't see it. [Laughter.] So at last they resurrected an old law of 1641, and they barratized (?) me—indicted me for a common nuisance—[great laughter]—but then I beat them too.—The men have conspired, and have succeeded in destroying the Union. First came Lloyd Garrison, then Wendell Phillips, Sumner, Henry Wilson, and last, not least, J. A. Andrew. These are the men who gave the five wounds to our crucified country. [Applause and hisses.] And a hireling from abroad—a firebrand—George Thompson, came to see the work completed. [Continued applause and hisses.]

Seven hundred thousand of our brave youths have fallen in battle, and a new theory—a new scheme to replace them—has been started, of which these men, with Horace Greeley at their back, are the apostles. I mean miscegenation. (Laughter.) This man must be put down and the government sustained. Lincoln I believe to be an honest man; but the administration hugs him with an anaconda embrace as fatal as were the embrace of serpents to Laocoon, the priest of Troy. Let Irishmen—who are particularly referred to in this miscegenation scheme—at the next election prove their manhood and their patriotism at the ballot box. That is the way for them to triumph over their enemies. Dan O'Connel once said to me—(laughter)—go on; laugh on, it is true—"By the powers my young friend (I was young then;) by the powers, my young friend," said he, "when you get your enemy in the wrong, always hold him there, and you'll always be right." I tell you then, in conclusion, if Richmond is taken in three months, you know what general will take it, and who will then be President; if not, then he is not the leader for you. If Heaven grants us speedy victory, then Heaven only give us Ulysses S. Grant for President. (Applause.) If not, then, as we had a first George, (pointing to the bust of Washington,) we will have a George the Second. (Applause, with a few cries of "never.")—In the language of Shakspeare, I may say without witchcraft, all hail—not Macbeth—but all hail McClellan, President that shall be. (Great applause, during which the Count retired.)

THE CITY OF RICHMOND.—The Charleston *Courier* has an article on Richmond, from which we take the following extract:

Richmond has been taken, destroyed, and a new city built on and over its ruins. The Richmond of old; the site of residences of gentlemen, of elegant hospitalities and social virtues, with the combined advantages and virtues of city and country life and culture; this Richmond has been taken and destroyed, and on its ruins has been erected a new Richmond, after the moral model of Sodom and New York and Washington. Great and good old Virginia, mother of States and statesmen, has done and suffered much for the Confederacy, and has suffered much from the Yankees, but the severest blow she has yet received was the invasion and occupation of the Confederate Congress: and the transformation of her Richmond into a Confederate Metropolis. Alabama, Georgia, or any State further South, would and could have endured such occupation and transformation with less injury on account of their greater protecting distance from the border and the site of the dirty dynasty of Washington. Are the incidents and phases and appendages and practices of rascality, licentiousness, villainy, and corruption in all forms which marked Washington, and have been so faithfully transferred to the new Washington in Richmond, necessarily found in a metropolis of a professedly Christian people, who are supposed to elect and be represented by their best men.

DAILY AND WEEKLY PROGRESS.

OUR ONLY TERMS.

The following are the only terms for the *Daily and Weekly Progress* for the present. If the cost of labor and material continues to advance we shall make advances:

Daily paper, six months		$15.00
" "	Three months	8.00
" "	One month	3.00
Weekly paper, three months		3.00
" "	six months	5.00

Any person sending us a club of ten or more, at one time from the same office, to the Weekly, shall have one copy gratis. No deduction for clubs to the Daily.

Our already large and rapidly increasing circulation renders the *Progress* the best advertising medium in the State. Advertisements are inserted in the Daily at the rate of $3 a square, of 8 lines, or 50 words, for every insertion, and in the Weekly for the same. Cash should accompany all orders.

☞ **Business Notice.**—The expenses attending the publication of the PROGRESS are enormous and have to be paid promptly, and we must do a cash business or none at all. We must demand cash from all save those business men of the city who have accounts with the office, and parties at a distance are expected to remit promptly when bills are sent. We have no time to collect bills and don't want to make any charges. There never was a better time to pay debts than the present, and all who owe us are requested and expected to pay at once.

☞ **How to Send us Money.**—Never send by mail when you can send by Express. All money sent by Express at our expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.

☞ **Any of our friends receiving important** news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

☞ **Twenty cents for Rags.**—Twenty cents a pound will be paid for all clean Cotton an Linen rags delivered at the Progress office.

☞ **Job Printing.**—Having an abundance of material and good workmen we are prepared to execute all orders for Job PRINTING with dispatch.

A Conservative Meeting will be held at Rosenburg, Wake County, on the third Saturday in April. All true Conservatives are invited to be present.
March 21-td MANY CITIZENS.

To the People of North-Carolina.—In compliance with the wishes of many friends, I announce myself a candidate for the office of Governor of North-Carolina, at the election to be held on the first Thursday in August next.

My principles and views, as a Conservative "after the straitest sect," are well known to the people of the State. These principles and views are what they have been.—They will not be changed.

I am not disposed, at a time like this, to invite the people from their employments, and add to the excitement which prevails in the public mind, by haranguing them for their votes. We need all our energies to meet the common enemy, and to provide means of subsistence for our troops in the field and the people at home. Let the people go calmly and firmly to the polls and vote for the men of their choice. I will cheerfully abide their decision, whatever it may be.

If elected I will do every thing in my power to promote the interests, the honor and the glory of North-Carolina, and to secure an honorable peace.
March 4 td W. W. HOLDEN.

Hillsboro' Recorder, Salem Press, Greensborough Patriot, and Henderson Times will please copy till day of election, and forward accounts.

Congressional.—EDITOR PROGRESS:—We beg leave to suggest the name of our fellow-citizen, Gen. JAMES M. LEACH, as a candidate for Congress in this District, to supply the vacancy created by the death of Colonel Christian. In times such as the present men of age and experience, who possess talents, should be called to office. And as a member of the Legislature for many years, and also to Congress, his speeches, votes and conservative course in both bodies, gave general satisfaction and made many personal and political friends.
MANY CITIZENS,
March 10-tf of Davidson County.

We are authorized to announce A. G. FOSTER, of Randolph, a candidate to represent the 7th Congressional District of North Carolina in the Congress of the Confederate States, in the place of Hon. S. H. Christian, deceased.
March 16-td

SHINGLES WANTED.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, A FEW THOUSAND good shingles. Persons having any to sell will please make it known at
April 11-tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.

I WILL SELL AT PRIVATE SALE ON ACCOMmodating terms a good Circular Saw Mill, with all its fixtures—all the belts are of the best leather. Address me at Old Shop or I can be seen at my residence 16 miles Southwest of Raleigh.
April 10-d&w 1t* J. J. JONES.

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
June 2-tf RALEIGH, N. C

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

PLANTATION, STOCK, &C., &C., FOR SALE AT AUCTION.

ON SATURDAY, THE 16TH DAY OF APRIL, ON the premises, we will sell the well known tract of land recently occupied by Jacob Sabath. The land is fertile and well timbered and watered, and situated about 6 miles Northwest of Raleigh, adjoining the lands of Jos. Hage, Dr. Forest and others. Thirteen bushels of wheat have been sown; also a small quantity of Rye and Irish Potatoes planted.

At the same time and place will be sold one good Farm Horse, one Colt, 3 years old, one Cow and two Yearlings, Sow and Pigs, Goats, Wagons, Harness, Buggy, Fodder, Plows, Trace Chains, together with sundry other Farming Implements and Household Furniture.

Terms of sale cash. CREECH & LITCHFORD,
April 8-tl3a Auctioneers.

SHEET IRON AT AUCTION.

ON THURSDAY, THE 14TH OF APRIL ENSUING, we will sell at auction, together with other articles, 100 Sheets of Sheet Iron, 2x6 feet—new and recently imported. This affords to Farmers a rare opportunity to procure a much needed article for making boilers for Sorghum Syrup, as we shall sell in lots to accommodate.
CREECH & LITCHFORD,
April 5-eod2w Auctioneers.

PUBLIC SALE.

IN WARREN COUNTY, N. C., NEAR LITTLETON, on the 12th April, 1864, all my perishable property, 40 head of Cattle, 16 Milch Cows, 120 Sheep, Horses, Hogs, Bacon, Lard, Butter, Tallow, Leather, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils, and many other things, 14 hhds Tobacco and 12 Bales Cotton. Terms Cash.
G. B. ALSTON.
April 1-td
Confederate copy and send bill to advertiser.

STOCK FOR SALE.

IF APPLICATION BE MADE IMMEDIATELY, I will sell One Hundred Shares in the Chatham Railroad Company at par—$100 per share.
March 19-tf W. W. VASS, Treas'r.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE AT NEWBERN.

THE CONFEDERATE STATES TAX OF FIVE PER cent. on the Capital Stock will be paid by the Bank, Shareholders will therefore not give in or pay this particular Tax.

You are also notified that the REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING of this Corporation will be held in this place on the 10th day of MAY, being the 2d, Tuesday. A full attendance is earnestly requested, either in person or by proxy. "No President, Cashier, Director, Agent or Clerk, can vote as proxy for another."
J. A. GUION, Cashier.
Company Shops, March 29, 1864. April 4-1m
Charlotte Bulletin copy for same time, and forward accounts to advertiser.

TO MACHINIST.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, ONE OR TWO GOOD Machinists, at North State Iron and Brass Works. For good workmen, high wages will be paid and rations furnished. SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO.
April 6-10t*

OLD IRON.

50,000 POUNDS OF OLD CAST AND wrought iron wanted immediately, at North State Iron and Brass Works.
SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO.
April 6-10t*

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY, LOST OR STOLEN, MY POINTER dog PAT. Pat is eight years old, liver color, and was lame in his right shoulder when he left. I will give the above reward to any one who will return him to me, or for any information that will enable me to get him.
D. McD. LINDSEY,
April 6-5t Kittrell's, Granville Co., N. C.

ATTENTION!

BLANK WARRANTS, LAND DEEDS, MARRIAGE Licenses, County and Superior Court Writs and other Blanks for sale at the Standard Office.
—ALSO—
Job Printing promptly, neatly and accurately executed.
March 18-d&wtf

TO RENT,

A HOUSE IN MOUNT PLEASANT, CABARRUS county, N. C., 9 miles Southeast from Concord and off the N. C. Railroad, containing 8 rooms 20x30 and 2 rooms 20x30 feet; a good fire-place to each room. Double brick Kitchen and other out-buildings
For further particulars apply to MATHIAS BARRIER in Mount Pleasant, or to ALFRED SMITH, Whiteville, N. C.
Feb. 13-tf.

WANTED.

10,000 POUNDS OF SHEET IRON IN SHEETS or scraps, not less than 1½ inches by four. Also a lot of Hoop Iron, Rivets, size from 1 to 1½ pounds. Persons wishing to buy the wood works of two or four horse wagons, or the timbers and boxes for same, would do well to call on the subscriber.
March 29-4w G. A. LACK.
Confederate copy 4 weeks.

WANTED

AT THE MANASSAS GAP RAIL ROAD SHOPS, Greensboro', N. C.,
8 first class Machinists.
6 Smiths.
20 Carpenters.
Highest wages paid. March 14-2tawlm

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5,00, the book will be sent by mail postage paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.,
Aug 21-tf Raleigh, N. C.

HARNESS AND CARRIAGES

THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTFULLY ANnounces to the public that he is now prepared to trim and repair buggies and carriages; also all kinds of harness.

Shop on Wilmington street, next door to the Confederate Blacksmith Shop. JOHN EAMES.
March 7-1m

WANTED TO HIRE.

WANTED AT THE PROGRESS OFFICE, IMMEdiately, a negro man. Highest wages paid.
March 31-tf

NOTICE.

AT THE MEETING OF THE GENERAL ASSEMbly in May next application will bh made for the passage of an act of incorporation for St. John's Lodge, No. 96, Free and Accepted Masons, Kinston, N. C.
April 8-1w*

Quartermaster's Office C. S. A.,
RALEIGH, N. C., March 23d, 1864.

I REQUIRE TWENTY-FIVE (25) NO. 1 NEGRO Men for employ in this Department.

Parties having good hands to hire will do well to apply immediately. W. E. PEIRCE,
March 31-tf Captain & A. Q. M.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION WILL BE MADE TO THE GENeral Assembly, at its ensuing meeting in May, for a charter for the Stonewall Exporting and Importing Company.
March 31-3tawtd

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APPLICATION WILL BE MADE TO THE GENeral Assembly, at its ensuing meeting in May, for a charter for the Stonewall Exporting and Importing Company.
March 31-3tawtd

NURSE WANTED.

A GOOD SERVANT IS WANTED TO ACT AS Child's Nurse, for which a good price will be paid. Apply immediately at PROGRESS OFFICE.
April 7-tf

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following are the rates at which advertisements will be inserted in the DAILY PROGRESS:

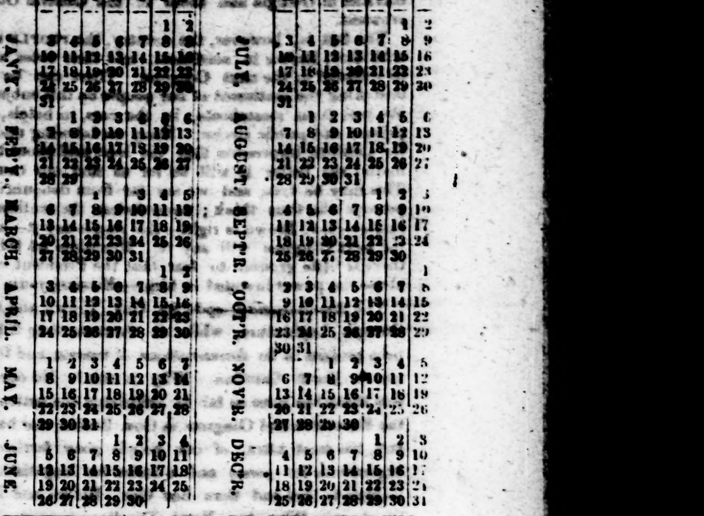
One day	$2 00	One week	$10 00
Two days	3 00	Two weeks	16 00
Three days	4 00	Three weeks	24 00
Four days	5 00	Four weeks	32 00
Five days	6 00	Two months	44 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less count a square, and additional insertions will be charged less. Advertisements inserted only twice or three times a week will be charged $2 a square for every insertion.

If running by the month, the money must be paid in advance.

Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

PROGRESS ALMANAC FOR 1864.



GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Aid.
do George Little, Wake do
Richard H Battle, Jr, Anson, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
John P H Rose, Wake, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroller.
Samuel F Phillips, Orange, Auditor.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Major General R C Gatlin, Lenoir, Adjutant General.
Major William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Major John Devereux, Wake, Quartermaster.
Major Thomas D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.
Major James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Major Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do
Major James H. Foote, Asst. Adjt. Gen., (Roll of Honor.
Major William A. Graham, Jr., Asst Adjt. General.
Lieut Josiah Collins, Washington county, Ordnance Department.
Lieut. John B. Neathery, Wake, Asst. Adjt. General.
Lieut. Thomas White, Franklin, Asst. Quartermaster.

JUDICIAL.

Supreme Court.—Richmond M Pearson, Judge, Chief Justice ... William H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, of Craven, Judges; Silas H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; Hamilton C Jones, Rowan, Reporter; Edmund B Freeman, Clerk. [Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

Superior Courts.—Judges.—Edwin G Reade, Person; Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert R Heath, Chowan, Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville; William M Shipp, Henderson.

Solicitors.—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Hertford; 2nd Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Silas H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Bynum; 8th Circuit, Augustus S. Merrimon, Buncombe.

Confederate States District Court.—Hon Asa Biggs, Martin, Judge; George V Strong, Wayne, Attorney; W N Watson, Craven, Clerk; Wesley Jones, Wake, Marshal.

Council of State.—F B Satterthwaite, Pitt; Robert I Dick, Guilford; Dr James Calloway, Wilkes; L Eldridge Johnston; J R Hargrave, Anson; Jesse R Stubbs, Martin; James A Patton, Buncombe.

Literary Board.—His Excellency Gov. Vance, President *ex officio*, Rev William E Pell, Wake, and Professor Richard Sterling, Guilford; Dr. Wm. Sloan of Gaston; Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Board Internal Improvements.—His Excellency Govern'r Vance, President *ex officio*, Wm Eaton, Jr, of Warren and J H Flanner, of New Hanover. Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Commissioners of Sinking Fund.—Hon Thomas Ruffin Alamance, Hon Weldon N Edwards, Warren, and Hon David L Swain, Orange.

The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill.—Hon David L Swain, President.

Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.

Wiley J Palmer, A.M, is Principal of the N C Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind, at Raleigh.

Dr Edward C Fisher is Superintendent Asylum for

GOVERNMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi, President, salary $25,000.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, of Georgia, Vice President, salary $8,000.

Aids to the President—Col Wm M Browne, of Ga, Col James Chestnut, of S C, Col Wm P Johnston, of Ky, Col Joseph C Ives, of Miss, Col G W C Lee, of Va, Col John T Wood.

Private Secretary to President—Burton N Harrison, of Miss.

Department of State—Judah P Benjamin, of La, Secretary of State. L Q Washington, Chief Clerk. The office of Assistant Secretary is vacant.

Department of Justice—Attorney General, Geo Davis of North Carolina. Wade Keyes, of Ala, Assistant Attorney General. Rufus H Rhodes, of Miss, Commissioner of Patents. G E W Nelson, of Ga., Superintendent of Public Printing. R M Smith, of Va, Public Printer.

Treasury Department—C G Memminger, of S C, Secretary of the Treasury Robert Tyler, Register. D Elmore, Treasurer. J M Strother, of Va, Chief Clerk Lewis Cruger, of S C, Comptroller. B Baker, of Florida, 1st Auditor. W H S Taylor, of La, 2d Auditor.

War Department—James A Seddon, of Va, Secretary of War. Judge John A Campbell, of Ala, Assistant Secretary of War. R G H Kean, Chief Bureau of War. Gen S Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General. Lieut Col John Withers, Lieut Col H L Clay, Major Ed A Palfrey, Major Chas H Lee, Major S W Melton and Captain Reilly, Assistant Adjutants and Inspectors General. Brig Gen A R Lawton, of Ga, Quartermaster General. Col L B Northrop, of S C, Commissary General. Col J Gorgas, Chief of Ordnance. S P Moore, M D, Surgeon General. C H Smith, M D, Assistant Surgeon.

Navy Department—S R Mallory, of Florida, Secretary of the Navy. E M Timball, Chief Clerk. Com John M Brooke, Chief of Ordnance. Com A B Fairfax, Inspector of Ordnance. Com J K Mitchell, in charge of Orders and Detail. Surgeon W A W Spotswood Chief of Medicine and Surgery. Paymaster J DeBree, Chief of Clothing and Provisions.

Postoffice Department—John H Reagan, of Texas, Postmaster General. H St George Offutt, of Va, Chief of Contract Bureau. A N Clements, of Tenn, Chief of Appointment Bureau. John L Harrell, of Ala, Chief Finance Bureau. B Fuller, of N C, Clerk.

CITY OF RALEIGH

Mayor—Wm. H. Harrison.

COMMISSIONERS:

Western Ward—W. H. Tucker, Alex. Creech and P Overby.

Middle Ward—W. R. Richardson, Augustus L. Lougee and S. W. Scott.

Eastern Ward—Dr. W. H. McKee, J. J. Overby and M. S. Harp.

J. J. Christopher is Clerk to the Board and City Tax Collector.

W. R. Richardson is City Treasurer.

Town Constables—J. J. Betts, Chief—N. Y. Denton, Assistant.

K. P. Battle, City Attorney.

J L Pennington, City Printer.

P. C. King, Watch Master.

NIGHT WATCH.

Captain—C. H. Horton.

Watchmen—E. R. Johnston, Wm. Bowers, Western Ward; Parker, M. C. Lester, C. A. Driver and Wm. Overby.

The last Wednesday night of each month is the time fixed for the regular meetings of the Board.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

TUESDAY, APRIL 12, 1864.

Gov. BROWN'S MESSAGE.—It is very clear to our minds that the message of Gov. Brown meets the endorsement of the country. Mr. Linton Stephens' resolutions were carried it is true, by a very meagre majority in the Georgia Legislature, but this vote is not really a fair indication of the actual sentiment of the Legislature, as it is well known that many of those members who voted against Mr. Stephens' resolution did so from a laudable determination to prevent even the semblance of a conflict between the authorities of Georgia and those of the General Government.

The fact is, however, the country, the PEOPLE are with Gov. Brown in sentiment, and their votes will be reflected in the next Congress. There can be no mistaking the sentiment of our people on this subject. We hear it on steamboats, in the cars, in hotels, in private and public circles. Many are laboring under the patriotic impression that the least said about the matter the better it will be for us and our cause. This may be true, and we are far from denouncing persons who thus think; nevertheless the sentiment exists—Gov. Brown is right—the people say it—and the next Congress will say it. Meantime we think there is little ground to fear that the President will abuse the power invested in him.—*Mississippian.*

The *Mississippian* endorses Gov. Brown and the Georgia Legislature, while at the same time it has been profuse in its denunciations of treason and traitors in North Carolina. Why is this? No one in this State has gone as far in criticising the action of the Executive and Congress as Gov. Brown, nor have any, the most ultra, of our people gone farther in expressions for peace and a desire for negotiations looking to that end than has Gov. Brown and Mr. Stephens. Why has North Carolina been singled out for abuse? We can point with pride to our regiments and battalions in Virginia and elsewhere, and those who are informed, know that our best abused public men have been foremost in putting these brave men in the field and that they are doing all they can to keep them there. A portion of the press may refuse us justice now but the future historian will give us our proper place and future generations will do us justice.

We agree with the *Mississippian* that there may be little cause to fear that the President will abuse the power conferred on him. The President could have no possible object to do a thing so suicidal to the cause as to abuse it, and no one can suppose for a moment he would take any pleasure in tyranizing over a citizen. It is not that those who ask the repeal of the act fear; it is contrary to the spirit of our institutions and many of our ablest men believe it unconstitutional; and hence the demand for its repeal is almost universal. And there is danger that it may be abused by the vindictive malice of those who may desire the arrest of certain persons whom they dislike. Arrests can be made, under the Act, without oath or affirmation, and no man is safe for an hour when a partizan of the administration, one who can reach the Executive ear, desires to have him bastiled. It is not the President that the opponents of the bill fear, but local informers, detectives and spies. It may be said honest, loyal men are in no danger. We refer such to Mr. Stephens' speech.

There is another reason for the speedy repeal of the Act. It has had a most damaging effect. It has cast a feeling of gloom, uneasiness and despondency over the land, and we desire its repeal because we honestly believe the cause is suffering and will suffer as long as it is on the statute book.

We hope that even the *Mississippian*, will learn, before the war is over, that the Conservatives of North Carolina are laboring to preserve the government on the principles of the Constitution, and to achieve its independence; and not to embarrass the authorities or pander to Lincon. We will continue the struggle until the Yankees shall consent to an honorable peace, but we do not want to enter the family of nations with manacles on. We only ask to have liberty at home while we struggle with a foreign tyranny for the acknowledgement of our independence. We agree with the *Mississippian* that "the PEOPLE are with Gov. Brown, in sentiment, and that their voice will be respected in the next Congress."

Editors Turned Preachers.

Nearly every exchange we have picked up since Fast day gives its readers a moral talk on that occasion, and while some uncharitable persons may assert that it is an illustration of the old saw—"Satan rebuking sin,"—we don't know that our fraternity are the worst preachers in the world. They certainly have much larger audiences than any other sermonizers, and hence their power for good or evil is immense.

True, we quarrel among ourselves and sometimes degrade our high calling by abuse of each other, but after all we are no worse than other men. We all desire the greatest good to all men; we are all for the success of our arms and the independence of the South; and all, we hope, in our calmer, more reflective moments, followers of the golden injunction which commands all men to "love one another." We sometimes pitch into the preachers, and sometimes the cloth pitches into us; they accuse the press of bringing on the war, and we, in turn, make the pulpit responsible for all our woes, but after all the two callings are more charitable to each other than their writings and preaching would indicate. The question is not now as to who brought on the war, but how shall we honorably extricate ourselves from it, and in this the press and the pulpit, and all other classes and callings should co-operate.

The struggle increases in magnitude and interest—the mighty hosts of the contending parties are being marshalled for a final, desperate struggle; and it is the duty of all good and true men, whether preachers, editors or others to eschew strife and bitterness, cultivate harmony and fraternal feeling, and labor energetically and zealously for the overthrow of the enemy and the establishment of our independence. The work before us will require all our energies, and all local dissensions, bitter invectives and uncalled for abuse will only divide and distract, and against such evil practices we caution all true patriots. The right of franchise is yet enjoyed by our people—let them go to the polls and vote as their judgment dictates in all elections—but excitement, crimination and recrimination will only engender strife and be productive of evil.

A large number of the militia and home guard of- [illegible] so [illegible] over 50 we might hope to be able to feed the army and the people at home; but take these officers and more of the slaves and all the free negroes between 18 and 45 and who have we left to make a crop? We want the army made strong enough to contend successfully with the enemy, but why have an army if there is nothing to be made to feed it? Are we to act upon the principle that this is to be the last year of the war? If we do it will be a very foolish one, for we do not see how it is to be stopped this year, the next or for several years if Lincoln be re-elected. We have lost much by the calculations made by those in authority as to a short war at first, let us not commit another blunder. We must prepare to make war a business for one, two or ten years, or a life time if need be; and to do this the muscle of the country must be so divided between the camp and the farm as to insure the sustenance of both army and people.—No sane man will say that North Caroline has another man to spare, if the soldiers and their families are to be saved from starvation. In many counties the commissioners have been furnishing no meat to soldiers families for some time past, and in some it is with the greatest difficulty they can be furnished with bread, for the simple reason it is not to be had.

There are those who believe there is a great clamor in the army to have these officers put in. We think this is a mistake. Soldiers tell us they would prefer to have fewer men in the field and more and better rations, and many have written us from the camps and others have called in person to urge us to oppose the conscription of the militia and home guard officers and magistrates, that they wanted some one left at home to care for their families. Of course men of wealth who are left with their families by the favoritism of the government, care nothing about this, but the private soldier who gets eleven dollars a month, not enough to keep him in tobacco, and who has a wife and several small children at home entirely dependent on the charity of the county in which they live, is much concerned to know that men of integrity and feeling are left at home to care for them.

The conscript law has not been as rigidly enforced in any State in the Confederacy as in North Carolina, and we hope that the next Congress will do the old State the justice to give to the public statements on this head. Let the world know how many men each State has furnished and how they were obtained—whether by conscription or volunteering. To our own knowledge men are put in here who have not the physical strength to attend to the commonest duties. We join Mr. Stephens in his desire for a little common sense in the management of our affairs.

We are told that *Secret Circulars* are being sent in large quantities to the army! They are said to be printed at the *Standard* or *Progress* office, and are not sent through the mail, but are forwarded with the boxes of provisions to the soldiers.—*Confederate.*

Entirely false so far as the *Progress* is concerned, and we do not believe that any thing of the kind has been done at the *Standard* office. Mr. Holden desires no secrecy and no underhanded work—all he ask is that the people, at home and in the army, be allowed to go quietly to the polls and vote as they please, and whatever may be the decision between him and his competitor he will most cheerfully acquiesce in it.

The last *Secret Circular* that we have heard of, as emenating from Raleigh, was sent out by the Stockholders of the *Confederate*, when the idea was first conceived of establishing that paper, calling upon the faithful to rally to the new enterprise. We have never seen the Circular referred to but several gentlemen have told us they have both seen and read it. Neither our business or politics requre a resort to the use of such means.

Put in all the magistrates, militia and home guard officers and all others that can be raked up and run the machine, corn is only *two hundred dollars a barrel in this market!* Is it possible that we have citizens so short sighted as to wish to do a thing so ruinous. We must eat next year as well as this, and without rations our armies will disband. We care not how many non-producers are put in, if done according to the law, but not another farmer should be taken from the plow. We honestly believe there is more danger to our cause for the want of the proper activity in the cornfield than there is to be apprehended from reverses in battle, and the government cannot do a better thing than to exempt all good farmers who come under the present conscript Act. It is now next to impossible to get anything, in this section to feed man or beast, and we learn it is much worse in some other parts of the State.

We are pleased to see that the *Christian Sun*, formerly published at Suffolk, by Rev. W. B. Wellons, has been revived at Petersburg. Mr. Wellons issues a handsome, interesting, well-filled sheet, and we doubt not but the christian denomination for whose especial benefit the paper is published, and others, will extend to it a generous patronage. Terms—$5 for six months. Address the Editor, Petersburg, Va.

WHERE IS THE FIELD?—"Up to the present time we have something over 50,000 colored troops in the field fighting the betrayers of our land.—*Northern Paper.*

Commenting on the above, the Chicago *Times* says: In what "field" are these gallant thousands fighting the betrayers of our land? At Chattanooga and Chickamauga, at Knoxville, at Vicksburg, on the battle plains of Virginia, at Gettysburg, is this "field" to be found? Gen. Wilde lately went down into North Carolina, where the people are most loyal, and at the head of a body of negro troops, burned, plundered and ravaged, without fear of aught worse than the curses of the feeble women whose homes they desolated. Is this the "field" referred to, or was it located at Milliken's Bend, where the opportune arrival of an Iowa regiment only saved the negro garrison from dying from exhaustion, induced by the frantice race they were making for life and the will to get away from rebel bayonets?

Is it the "field" at Port Jackson, where the dusky recruits illustrated their new found liberty by the massacre of their officers? or was it Port Hudson, where, at best, we have contradictory evidence as to the gallantry of the negroes?

We want information. We want to know where that "field" is where those gallant 50,000 are "fighting the betrayers of our land."

For the Progress.]

In a late number of [illegible] paper [illegible] copied from an exchange paper [illegible] Banks giving notice that [illegible] deposits, to come forward as [illegible] deposits or they would [illegible] a certain manner. Now I presume that you nor any one else aware of the peculiar circumstances attending these deposites, would complain for one moment of the Banks having given the notice in question.—Indeed, I think they have but discharged their duty in the premises.

Under the present revenue law or tax bill of Congress, the banks are outrageously, unjustly, unjustifiably Secretary Memminger's instructions be carried out, taxing them 5 per cent. in specie on all specie held by them in kind. Such a law it is clear must prove destructive to all our banks. And so too will it prove destructive to many who live in town and country, who *hold stocks or bonds*, or *who live upon fixed salaries* or incomes of any kind, and especially to those who may be indebted to guardians for money borrowed *prior* to the commencement of hostilities, or who may have given a deed in trust to secure such debt and retained possession of a number of negroes, women and children, who must be supported by the debtor at a heavy cost.

That there are many such inequalities in the present tax law none can deny for one moment. These hardships cannot be explained away by saying the owners or the trustees, as the case may be, may sell the property. This cannot be done. At least if it is, the party who is interested as guardian has given timely notice that he will not receive Confederate money or any kind of Confederate bonds, for the bonds or notes he may hold on the debtors, secured by a trust or mortgage on property as above described. Assigning as a reason for thus refusing, that if I do so my poor helpless wards will be thrown on the county or the cold charity of the world for an education and support. I cannot, therefore, in justice to them, take the Confederate money or bonds in payment of your debts and release your property.

It will be seen by this that the unfortunate debtor is shut up to the necessity of supporting his negroes, men, women and children, at an annual expense of hundreds of dollars, of paying his taxes to the State, town, county and Confederacy, and on all the money he holds and on every *debt* that may be owing to him, when he himself is indebted to others the half, or it may be, three-fourths of all that he is worth.—In such a case how long will it be, pray tell, until he will be rendered a bankrupt. Not long. All such persons are now standing upon the crumbling verge of bankruptcy and starvation. This is certainly so if they happen to be located in a town or city.

But we need not give ourselves any trouble concerning the hardships of the tax on the banks. None whatever. There is an *esprit du corps* among the leading men of influence and wealth, that will soon rally them as one man, and that will unite these corporations to demand a redress of grievances. And I predict their prayers will be heard and the relief asked for speedily granted. For the influence of those leading men and corporations; that influence that has united nearly all the papers of the State in applauding different regiments and all others who hold public political meetings to invite politicians to address them for hours at the time, provided they promise in advance to sound the trombone in praise of the powers that be, and denounce all others as traitors and disloyal men to the government, who dare to complain of any of the hardships they are called upon to endure, will rally to the relief of the banks. This will be done while the same united and powerful influence will be steadily brought to bear against any further changes being made on the tax law, for fear of increasing the spirit of dissatisfaction among the people. Mark if what I say is not the case, and please note the parties who will move with promptness and spirit in the matter, and how dumb they will be to the complaints of all others.

In short, Mr. Editor, we frequently see of late, in newspapers, columns of matter headed, the voice of the army, or the voice of the ladies, or the voice of the press, but never in these degenerate days do we see a column headed the voice of the people, or the voice of the oppressed, or the voice of the distressed. *Never!* These complaints are never heard, or if heard are unheeded. Hence, I predict the unjust tax on the banks will be remedied, but no other changes may be hoped for.

PATRIOTA.

For the Progress.]

MR. EDITOR:—I was very much pleased on receving the last *Progress* to find the great speech of Vice-President Stephens. I wish that a copy could be placed in every family in the Confederacy. It precisely meets the views of the people and speaks, in thunder tones to the usurpers to beware before it is too late.

You will find that the destructive papers are not publishing it—not so much even as to mention that such a speech has been made. The reason is very transparent—it is precisely the position held by the Conservatives of this State and possibly might benefit Mr. Holden for Governor. I think it a small thing in any newspaper editor to withhold from the public matter of as much importance as the speech above referred to. The people do not like to be kept in the dark and when they find editors of papers trying to suppress and keep them in ignorance of important events they put a very unfavorable construction on their motives.

Is it not amusing to see what honied words the *State Journal alias Confederate* uses when speaking of Gov. Vance? If there ever was a man who could say, from the bottom of his heart, "save me from my friends," it is the Governor in this instance.

ROBESON.

For the Progress.]

Letter to Uncle Dunk, No. 1.

DEAR UNCLE:—You ask me if I think it is possible for Billy Holden to be elected Governor, next August, and as I am a right up and down sort of a chap, I answer you without any ifs, ands, and maybes. Yes *siree*, Uncle Dunk, Billy Holden's friends are legion. Why all the neighbors about here are for him and everywhere I go and everywhere I hear from, most everybody is for Holden. True, we now and then find a man who was one thing last year and another thing this, in short, who is sorter like yourself, Uncle Dunk, "everything by turns and nothing long," who will vote for Vance—but pshaw! all the large and influential families of the Steadfasts, the Fressoals, the Uprights and the Loveliberties and all their relations will give Holden such a thundering majority that you will shed tears as big as dumplings because you didn't go for Holden too; for you know, my Dear Uncle Dunk, that you have been trying for a long time to get on the strong side. Somehow or other Uncle Dunk, you take tickets in a good many lotteries and always draw blanks and you are sure of one in your present scheme. But more in my next.

Your nephew,

NUM.

March 31st, '64.

EDITOR OF PROGRESS:—It has been and is still a very common expression amongst the Destructives, that the Raleigh *Standard* and the *Progress* have caused more desertions from the army than everything else besides, and to prove this to be false I will give the facts as they have come within my own knowledge. In this (Middle Creek District,) there has not been any other papers in circulation except the *Standard* and *Progress* until recently, the half dozen Destructives in our District have subscribed for the Fayetteville *Observer*; and there has not been a single deserter from our District. But in Harnett, the adjoining county, where such Destructive sheets as the Fayetteville *Observer*, State *Journal* and *Con-federate*, have been more extensively circulated than in any county [illegible] so many [illegible] Home of that county [illegible] had [illegible] Home Guard [illegible] them. [illegible] statements [illegible] by any honest Destructive of that unfortunate county.

WAKE.

SPEECH OF MR. ROEBUCK ON THE AMERICAN WAR—HIS OPINION OF THE YANKEE NATION.

In the House of Commons, on the 14th of March,

MR. ROEBUCK said:

Sir, There is a question to put to the noble lord, the First Minister, which I am very anxious that he should therefore answer. I will preface my question with very few observations. The fact is, that my honorable and learned friend, the Solicitor General, informed this House that Her Majesty's government were prepared to remonstrate with the government of the Confederate States, on their employment of agents in this city for illegal purposes. I would suggest to my honorable and learned friend that he was speaking about a matter which was *sub judice*; that he spoke not merely in his own person—one to whom we all pay very great respect—but in the character of a great law officer. And not only that, but by his side sat the Attorney General, and it was quite clear that he spoke the opinion of the Attorney General. Moreover, he was the only member of the Ministry who spoke on that occasion, so that he might be supposed to be the organ of the administration in himself. The matter on which he spoke was then under the consideration of the law courts, and he expressed distinctly an opinion upon it. I think it would have been wiser if he had abstained altogether from any expression of opinion on a matter of that sort, especially in this House. But the question being *sub judice*, we have to inquire at what point the transactions then were.

It appears to me, sir, that they were exactly at this point; that the government believed certain things were being done by the Confederate States of America in this country which they held to be illegal; that they had brought those things before the courts of law, and that, as far as we have now gone, the courts of law have decided against the government. No doubt there was an appeal, and that appeal (I know not what may have happened to-day) is still *sub judice*. Therefore, we may say that the government, on mere suspicion, are about to remonstrate with the government of the Confederate States. That is my first position. The next one is that the First Minister of the Crown has stated as his policy—and every other member of the government who has spoken on the subject has said the same thing—the First Minister has stated that they wish to maintain the strictest neutrality between the Federal and the Confederate States. Now, I believe that the noble lord at the head of the government really desires to do that; but I am afraid that the noble lord at the head of the government is not altogether master of the government. There are other powers in the government, and there is one great power that I think somewhat overshadows him and the whole administration.—[Hear, hear.] The noble lord, the First Minister, has won for himself not only the confidence of the country, but I believe affectionate regard—[hear, hear]—and anything that he says he will do, we have perfect confidence that he means to do. But there is another power by the side of that noble lord, and a power such as has always appeared in the liberal government of this country since the days of the revolution.

We have always had some member of what is called a revolution family in a liberal administration, who has governed, perverted, and destroyed it. [Laughter.] The person to whom I allude is Earl Russell; and I may say that the honor of England in his hands has not shone forth with the brightness that I could have wished. [Hear, hear.] Let us go, sir, from China to Japan, though that is not far. [A laugh.] But if I go farther, if I go to Poland, then to Denmark, and lastly to America, in every case I find that the honor, the name of England, has been tarnished by what has taken place. [Hear, hear.] Sir, I have read the dispatches on this matter, and the feeling predominant in my mind was that of dire humiliation. [Hear, hear.] I felt that the honor of England was not upheld as it ought to have been, and that the strict neutrality which the noble Lord, the First Minister, professes, and professes honestly, I am sure, was not maintained. Why, sir, the tone used was, in the first place, like the scream of a cockaloos or the scolding of an angry woman. [Laughter.] The end was most unequal to the beginning; the words were big but the deeds were the least possible.

The noble lord, the Foreign Secretary, seemed frightened by the bluster of the Federal government, and the moment Mr. Adams threatened war he crouched before the menace, and England seemed to lose her position among the nations. [Hear, hear.] That being the case, sir, I feel that I have a right to inquire what is the neutrality which the noble lord professes, and what is the state of the two people between whom we profess to be neutral? Now, first and foremost, we may supply contraband of war, and we supplied it to both sides. There is no difference whatever there. The next thing that we have supplied is the men, who have gone in hundreds and thousands from this country to America and enlisted as soldiers to fight her battles. A very small number of our men have gone and enlisted in the navy of the Confederate States, and then comes Mr. Adams and says, "Aye, but these sailors of yours have chased from the face of the waters American commerce." If they have done so, I, sir, am very glad. [Laughter.] But where is the difference between this and what has been done by our own men in America? They have enlisted as military men, and where peace and happiness reigned before they have been made the instruments of spreading a wide and desperate desolation. [Hear, hear.]

The whole proceedings of this American war are a blot upon human nature. [Hear, hear.] And when I am told that I should have sympathy for the Northern States of America, I turn in absolute disgust from their hypocrisy. [Hear, hear.] They are corrupt, they are base, they are cowardly and they are cruel. [Hear, hear, and Oh!] You say "Oh," but I want to know what they have said of England, and whether they have not said far worse than that of her. But I maintain that the spectacle they have exhibited is truly deplorable and debasing. Sir, there are two things which our law distinctly prohibits, and the Attorney General can correct me if I am wrong. The first of those two things is the supplying of ships, armed and equipped, to a State at war with another State with which we are in friendship. This is said to have been done in this country with respect to the Confederate States, and that matter is now *sub judice*. The Attorney General, with all his acumen and power of persuasion, has not been able to convince a jury of his countrymen that our law has been broken by the Confederate States of America.

The next thing is the enlisting of men here to fight in the cause of the Federals, and that is what is now being done in Ireland. The right honorable baronet, the Secretary of the Lord Lieutenant, lately acknowledged that the government of Ireland was perfectly aware of what was going on in Ireland at that time—[hear, hear]—and at this present moment we see it broadly stated in the Times newspaper that the same thing is going on now. [Hear, hear.] I say, then, as you have determined to remonstrate with the Confederate States on mere suspicion—for you have carried it no further—are you prepared now, on more suspicion, to remonstrate with the Federal States on their enlistment of men in Ireland for the purpose of the war in America? [Hear, hear.] The question is clear, definite, understandable. I have perfect faith in the noble lord at the head of the government, that he will give me a categorical answer; and if he determines not to make that remonstrance, I hope he will be able to make it clear to the House that he has a good reason for that abstinence on his part.

I myself feel that on this occasion the honor of England is at stake; that we have under the threat—for it is a threat—of war with America, determined as far as we can to deprive the Confederate States of any assistance they can derive from this country.—[Hear, hear.] Into the real feelings of the noble lord I will not inquire. I rather guess I know them. [A laugh.] I fancy he is not a Federal, but that I don't ask him to give any enunciation. [A laugh.] All I presume to do is to ask him to be that strictly neutral power he is said to be, and that he will stand up against any and every power, I don't care what or whom that power may be, that would endeavor to coerce him to be a party to that Irish kind of neutrality which is all on one side. The question I have to ask is this: As the Solicitor General has stated that "it is the intention of Her Majesty's government to remonstrate with the government of the Confederate States upon their employment of agents for illegal purposes," and as the First Lord of the Treasury has declared that the government of Her Majesty desired to maintain the strictest neutrality between the Confederate and Federal States, is it intended to remonstrate with the government of the Federal States upon the employment by them of agents in Ireland for the purpose of enlisting as soldiers the subjects of Her Majesty? [Hear, hear.]

THE INCONSISTENCY OF THE NORTH ON THE INSTITUTION OF SLAVERY.—Despite Mr. Sumner's denunciation of slavery as a relic of barbarism, the "institution" seems to have thrived and been much encouraged in his own State. The Boston *Herald* finds among some of its old musty papers the following rebuke to those who now prate so much of the enormities of slavery.

Slavery in Massachusetts.—In the *New England Journal* of April 8, 1728, published in Boston, appears the following advertisements:

"A very Likely Negro Woman; who can do Household Work, and is fit for town or country service, twenty-two years of age, to be sold. Inquire of the printer hereof."

"A very Likely Negro Girl, about thirteen or fourteen years of age, speaks good English, has been in the country some years, to be sold. Inquire of the printer hereof."

A copy of the above paper is in our possession.—Interspersed with these advertisements is an announcement of a sermon on "The Nature and Necessity of Repentance."

The same paper, under date of Oct. 27, 1729, contains the following advertisement:

"Four fine young Negro Men, who arrived on Saturday; also, two young Women and a Girl, to be sold on credit with good security."

This same Hugh Hall, the ancestor of highly worthy citizens yet resident in this city, was himself a man of character and note, a graduate of Cambridge College, and intended for the ministry, but eventually become a merchant. He died in 1773. We have heretofore brought down this question of slaveholding and the sale of slaves in Massachusetts to a more later date, showing, in fact, that the practice was kept up without reproach to a period immediately preceding the revolution.—*Boston Herald.*

WILMINGTON SAFE.—Fulton, of the *Journal*, is confident of the safety of Wilmington, for the following reasons:

We may *fairly rest in the assurance that* Wilmington is safe from the Yankees for some time to come. Not the most brazenly, audacious Yankee that ever followed Dahlgren "or any another man" would dare to occupy Wilmington, even if it were undefended. Just let him enter during the hour of morning mass et and take one look, and he would immediately clap his hands across his abdomen, and go his way in mortal dread of starvation. It would be a great strategic move to get the Yankees in here, when they would soon be either starved to death or the Yankee exchequer would be bankrupted in the effort to buy them provisions. Why the Yankees let alone so persistently is explained.

MARRIED,

In this city, on the 11th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Mason, E. W. AYRES, Esq., of Richmond, Va., to SALLIE PEYTON, daughter of Hon. S. T. Sawyer.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

"SMITH & BARROW'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE."

THE FIRST NUMBER OF THIS MAGAZINE WILL be issued on the 25th of April. Every number will comprise 96 pages of reading matter and will contain, a due proportion,

ORIGINAL AND SELECTED ARTICLES.

The original articles from the pens of our best writers—the selected articles, reproductions from the latest English Magazines received. The Proprietors, believing that selections from those old favorites of the English periodical Press—now shut off from the general reader by the blockade—which, before the war, were generally circulated throughout the South, cannot be otherwise than welcomed by the reader, have thought it proper, during the continuance of the blockade, to incorporate, in a limited degree, this eclectic feature in the Magazine. By means of the arrangements that they have made, they hope to be enabled to reflect, in the pages of "Smith & Barrow's Monthly Magazine," the most interesting features of the latest English periodicals.

The Magazine will embrace, in its scope,

TALES, POETRY,

SKETCHES OF LIFE AND MANNERS,

OFFICIAL ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE,

INSTRUCTIVE MISCELLANY,

AND

ARTICLES ON POLITICAL ECONOMY.

The Proprietors would call particular attention to the "Army and Navy" department of the Magazine. Intelligence will be given monthly, under this head, of the latest Promotions, (for special gallantry and otherwise,) Changes, &c., in the Regular and Volunteer Military and Naval Service of the Confederate States.

This information will be official, and will be obtained from the Records of the Office of the Adjutant and Inspector General.

All articles in the Magazine, not credited to other Periodicals, will be Original.

The Contents of the First Number of "Smith & Barrow's Monthly Magazine" will be as follows:

An Opening Address; The Currency; Woman's Truth; A Peep Through the Blockade; The Unreal, and its Mysteries; Attempts at Hexameters, (Alfred Tennyson, Cornhill Magazine); A Plea for Monuments; "Mrs. Archie," (Cornhill Magazine); The Genius of Thackeray; Marie Antoinette's Necklace, (The Spectator;) Curiosities of Fashion in the Matter of Dress, (London Society Magazine); Official Army and Navy Intelligence.

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April 12-3tawt25A

FOR SALE.

N. C. 8 PER CENT BONDS, FOR WHICH OLD ISSUE will be received; also, N. C. Treasury Notes.

April 12-3t* W. H. JONES, Agent.

TAXES! TAXES!!

I SHALL ATTEND AT THE COURT HOUSE IN RALEIGH on Monday, the 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st and 22d, to take the list of taxable property in Raleigh Districts, No. 1 and 2, for State and county, when all may attend and give in and save double tax.

April 12-tl8A W. H. H. TUCKER, J. P.